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(54) Title: SOLID PHASE IMMUNOASSAY METHOD (57) Abstract <p>An immunoassay for determining qualitatively or quantitatively the presence of an analyte in a sample by means of specific binding, wherein the sample is contacted with a movable solid phase carrier material, e.g. magnetic particles (620) on which is immobilised a first binding reagent having specificity for the analyte and with a labelled reagent which can participate in either a "sandwich" or a "competition" reaction with the first reagent in the presence of the analyte and following an incubation period sufficient to allow the reaction to take place, the carrier material is moved within the assay medium (618) to a location adjacent a signal sensing means (602), the label generating a signal, such as chemiluminescent light, continuously in the assay medium and the magnitude of the signal generated in the vicinity of the sensing means being used as a measure of the extent to which the binding reaction has occurred. Preferably the assay medium incorporates a masking or quenching agent which suppresses signal generated in regions of the assay medium remote from the signal sensing means.</p>		

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Solid phase immunoassay method.

The present invention relates to assays utilising
5 specific binding, such as immunoassays.

Solid phase, e.g. particle-based, immunoassay systems are already known. These involve the qualitative and/or quantitative determination of an immunogenic species in a
10 test sample by means of an immunological binding reaction between the immunogenic species (analyte) and one or more specific binding partners therefor, at least one of which binding partners is linked to an insoluble carrier material in contact with a liquid medium comprising the
15 test sample. The fact that the resulting immunological complex is linked to the carrier material can be used to advantage during the subsequent determination of the extent to which the binding reaction has taken place. The determination is usually achieved by the use of a labelled
20 specific binding partner, and the binding reaction can be either a "competition" reaction or a "sandwich" reaction, both of which are now widely used in this art.

In a typical "competition" reaction, the assay medium, which is generally aqueous, is contacted with the solid phase carrier on which is immobilised a specific binding reagent (e.g. monoclonal antibody) having
5 specificity for the analyte to be determined, and the assay medium contains a known quantity of the analyte (or an analogue thereof possessing the identical epitopes) bearing a label and a known quantity of a sample suspected of containing the analyte. In the absence of analyte in
10 the sample, the labelled analyte or analogue binds with the specific binding reagent immobilised on the solid phase carrier and the extent of this binding is determined from standard experiments. When the sample contains the analyte, this competes with the labelled analyte or
15 analogue for the specific binding reagent and hence the extent to which the specific binding reagent becomes coupled to the labelled component is reduced. By comparing this with the standard situation, (i.e. the result obtainable in the absence of the analyte) a measure
20 of the analyte concentration in the sample can be derived.

In a typical "sandwich" reaction, a first binding reagent having specificity for the analyte is immobilised on the solid phase carrier, and the assay medium, which is
25 again generally aqueous, also contains a second binding reagent having specificity the analyte and which bears a label. In the absence of analyte, no coupling can occur between the immobilised reagent and the labelled reagent. When the analyte is present it acts as a bridge between
30 the immobilised and labelled specific binding reagents and results in indirect coupling of the labelled reagent to the solid phase. The extent of this coupling provides a measure of the analyte concentration in the sample. The specificities of the immobilised reagent and the labelled
35 reagent for the analyte can be different, but, if the analyte molecule possesses more than one identical

epitopes, it is possible to use the same specific binding reagent both in the immobilised form and in the free-labelled form.

5 Several types of particle-based immunoassay systems are already known. Some of these involve complicated detection systems for the complex that results from the specific binding reaction, and/or the complete physical separation of the particulate carrier material carrying
10 the complex from the test medium, including removal of all unbound material, prior to determination of the species under test. In one embodiment, the present invention seeks to provide a non-separation particle-based
15 immunoassay systems in which the determination of the species under test can be made rapidly and simply, and especially immunoassays wherein only one step is required.

Immunoassays involving the localisation of particulate solid phase carriers within an assay medium
20 are described in various documents. EP 0169434 describes a fluorometric immunological assay method in which an antigen is attached to magnetic particles which are, for the time of measurement, pulled against the wall of a measurement vessel by means of a magnetic field. To
25 obtain an analytical result in such a system, it is, of course, necessary to stimulate the fluorescence by the external application of energy such UV light.

EP 0149565 describe immunoassays performed using a
30 labelled reagent and another reagent bound to magnetically attractable particles, which are suspendable but insoluble in a liquid assay medium. After the labelled reagent has become partitioned between the liquid phase and the particles, in proportions which depend on the
35 concentration of an analyte in a sample, the liquid phase is removed. Then the particles are resuspended in another

liquid medium and the concentration of label observed. The method is said to be particularly suitable for fluorescent and chemiluminescent label systems, and can conveniently be performed in microtiter plates in which
5 the wells are optically screened from one another, the observation being made from above or below the wells. EP 0149565 specifically states that it is difficult to make useful measurements of any optical signal generated from the pellet which results from bringing down a particulate
10 reagent out of suspension.

The philosophy behind the invention described in EP 0149565 is completely opposite to that on which the present invention is based, because we have found that not
15 merely is it possible but, indeed, it is very advantageous to make the relevant observations from the localised solid phase rather than from the dispersed solid phase.

The invention provides a carrier-based assay method
20 which utilises a specific binding partner which is labelled such that the label continuously generates a signal in the test medium, and in which method, following the binding reaction, the carrier material is moved to an environment within the assay medium wherein any enhanced
25 local signal flux can be detected.

More specifically, the invention provides an assay method for determining qualitatively and/or quantitatively the presence of an analyte in a sample by means of
30 specific binding, wherein the sample is contacted with a moveable solid phase carrier material on which is immobilised a first binding reagent having specificity for the analyte and with a labelled specific binding reagent which can participate in either a "sandwich" or a
35 "competition" reaction with the first reagent in the presence of the analyte, and in which method, following an

incubation period sufficient to allow the reaction to take place, the moveable solid phase carrier material is moved within the assay medium to a location adjacent a signal sensing means, the label generating a signal continuously in the assay medium and the magnitude of the signal generated in the vicinity of the sensing means being used as a measure of the extent to which the binding reaction has occurred.

10 The invention will be described in detail principally in the context of particle-based immunoassays, but from the following description it will become apparent that other practical applications can be effected without departing from the broad spirit of the invention.

15 The invention provides, as one embodiment, a particle-based immunoassay method which utilises a specific binding reagent which is labelled such that the label continuously generates a signal in the assay medium, which signal is suppressed while the labelled binding reagent is uniformly dispersed in the assay medium, and in which method, following the binding reaction, the particulate carrier material is localised in an environment having insufficient signal-suppressing, 20 ability to overcome the locally-generated signal, and hence a detectable signal can be generated the nature and/or magnitude of which is dependent on the extent of binding that has taken place between the analyte and the specific binding reagent carried by the particles.

30 In a more preferred embodiment, the invention provides a particle-based immunoassay method which utilises a specific binding partner which is labelled such that the label continuously generates a signal in the test medium, which signal is masked or quenched or otherwise 35 suppressed while the labelled binding partner is uniformly

dispersed within the test medium, and in which method, following the binding reaction, a local concentration of the particulate carrier material is established in the test medium such that the local concentration of complexed
5 labelled binding partner carried by the particles provides a local signal flux that is sufficient to overcome the local signal-suppressing ability of the test medium and hence to provide a detectable signal the nature and/or magnitude of which is dependent on the extent of binding .
10 that has taken place between the immunogenic species under test and the specific binding partner carried by the particles.

In the context of the present invention, the term
15 "signal" is used to denote any phenomenon that can be observed or measured, qualitatively or quantitatively, and the term "detectable signal" is used to denote any significant change in the signal that can be observed or measured. For example, the signal can be the
20 concentration of a chemical entity, and the detectable signal can be an increase or decrease in concentration from a relatively uniform "background" signal (which might be zero). Another example of a detectable signal would be a change in the rate of accumulation of a chemical entity.
25 A further example of a detectable signal would be change in the intensity of electromagnetic radiation, such as visible light, emitted by a chemical species such as a chemiluminescent agent.

30 An immunoassay method of the invention is therefore characterised by the features:

- a. the label generates a signal continuously while
in the test medium;

35

- 5 b. while the label is dispersed in the test medium,
 irrespective of whether the label is free or
 bound in a complex linked to the carrier
 material, the signal is masked or quenched or
 otherwise suppressed;
- 10 c. complexing of the labelled binding partner with
 the other binding partner does not of itself
 significantly alter the signal generated by the
 label; and
- 15 d. a detectable signal is produced only when the
 carrier material, to which is linked the
 complexed label, is localised in a comparatively
 small zone within the test medium.

20 The solid phase, e.g. the particulate carrier,
 initially has access to the bulk of the test medium, and
 hence can be under the influence of any signal-suppressing
 activity that the bulk medium possesses. Subsequently,
 the solid phase is placed in a situation wherein it has
 relative freedom from the bulk sample and hence is less
 influenced by the signal-suppressing effect. The movement
25 of the solid phase is the only action that needs to be
 performed in order to give a readable result. Constant
 signal production by the label itself obviates the need to
 add further reagents or to provide further stimuli after
 particle localisation has taken place and provides maximum
 sensitivity of detection with the minimum complexity or
30 number of operations. The simple act of physically
 localising the carrier particles is all that is required
 in order for a detectable signal to be produced.

35 The suppression of the signal generated by the
 labelled binding partner when dispersed in the test medium
 is a most important feature of the invention. The

mechanism by which the signal is suppressed will depend on the nature of the signal generating system itself. The following mechanisms, which are given by way of example only, illustrate the range of possibilities that exist.

5 The signal suppressing effect in the bulk sample must be balanced such that a local concentration of the label produces a detectable signal. In any given system, the level of suppression has to be determined by experiment and experience. However, this is not difficult to
10 achieve. A dispersed mixture of the carrier material, bound signal generator and free signal generator, representing the concentration that would be expected in the non-localised sample is, "titrated" with the appropriate signal suppressing means (e.g. a consumer
15 reagent) until the level of signal suppression is just sufficient to ensure that there is no net production of signal in the absence of localisation of the bound signal generator.

20 The label can be a chemical agent that reacts with a substrate present in the medium to produce a chemical product. If the test medium contains in appropriate concentration a consumer reagent that destroys all or most of the chemical product as soon as it is formed, a uniform
25 background signal (e.g. the absolute concentration or rate of change of concentration of the chemical product) will be maintained as long as the label remains dispersed throughout the bulk of the test medium. However, following a binding reaction with a specific binding
30 partner linked to the carrier particles, localisation of the particles within a zone in the test medium can cause the chemical product to accumulate at a rate which significantly exceeds the rate at which the consumer reagent can destroy the chemical product in that zone.
35 The increasing quantity of chemical product in the

immediate vicinity of the localised particles will constitute a detectable signal.

While the particulate carrier material is localised
5 within a zone in the test medium, the consumer reagent must remain uniformly dispersed throughout the bulk of the test medium.

Such a chemical suppression can be achieved easily
10 using, for example, glucose oxidase enzyme as the label, glucose as the substrate in the test medium, and catalase enzyme in the test medium as the consumer reagent. The concentration of catalase in the test medium can be chosen such that under normal circumstances, while the glucose
15 oxidase is uniformly dispersed in the test medium, all or most of the hydrogen peroxide produced by reaction between the glucose oxidase and the glucose is immediately destroyed by the catalase. The background level of hydrogen peroxide will remain constant or will alter only
20 slowly and uniformly. However, when the particulate carrier bearing a complex including the glucose oxidase-labelled specific binding partner is concentrated in a comparatively small zone in the test medium, the amount of hydrogen peroxide accumulated in that locality
25 will be sufficient to overcome the action of the catalase, and can be measured as an increased rate of accumulation of the peroxide. The hydrogen peroxide can be detected, for example, by using an appropriate electrode, the localisation of the particulate carrier being effected in
30 the immediate vicinity of the electrode. Interfering chemicals, which can be present in the sample, such as ascorbic acid or paracetamol, and which can give rise to spurious electrochemical signals like that caused by peroxide, can be consumed by means of an electrode in the
35 cell. This may avoid the need for selective membranes protecting the working electrode.

Alternatively the chemical product "signal" can be detected via a further chemical reaction with another reagent which is localised on or in a surface. For example, the particulate carrier material to which the complex is linked can be localised adjacent a surface (such as a slab, sheet, film or membrane, or a second particulate carrier material) containing or carrying a reagent which interacts with the "signal" product and which results in, for example, the formation of a colour change in or on the surface or the emission of light from the surface. Taking as an example the hydrogen peroxide-generating system just described, the detector surface could contain or carry a peroxide-utilising enzyme, such as horseradish peroxidase (HRP), leading to the formation of a coloured product by oxidation of a substrate in or on the detector surface.

Another alternative can be the use of a label that alters the pH of the test medium, such as urease or penicillinase, with an appropriate substrate (such as urea) in the test medium. In the dispersed situation, the effect of the label can be masked or quenched by incorporating a pH buffer in the test medium. Following the binding reaction and localisation of the particles carrying the complex, the local concentration of label will cause a pH change that overcomes the buffering capacity of the test medium in the immediate vicinity of the localised carrier particles. This pH change can be detected, for example, using a pH electrode or a pH-responsive indicator paper.

In a further alternative embodiment, the sensing means comprises a gas detector located outside the vessel in which the assay is conducted. The sensor can, for example, be a chemical field effect transistor (Chemfet), sensing ammonia. The sensor can be located adjacent a

gas-permeable membrane in the vessel wall, against which the carrier material is localised. The label can be urease enzyme, converting substrate urea to ammonia, and the test medium can contain l-glutamate dehydrogenase as a consumer reagent.

A system that is completely different in detail but analogous in principle, can be made using a label which is chemiluminescent or which participates in a chemiluminescent reaction with other components of the test medium. If the test medium is opaque or at least insufficiently translucent for the light to be observable when the labelled specific binding partner is evenly dispersed in the test medium, an optical signal will not be detectable. Alternatively, the test medium can contain a chemical species that interacts with a component of the light-generating system, and quenches or inhibits the production of an optical signal. Subsequent localisation of the particulate carrier to which is linked a complex involving the labelled specific binding partner can give rise to a localised optical signal which is of sufficient intensity to be detectable. The localisation can be effected, for example, adjacent a "window" in the vessel holding the test medium, or adjacent an optical sensor. The placing of a (second) optical sensor in the body of the test fluid to measure the background light intensity would be useful in providing means for calibration or normalisation.

Such a system can be provided using, for example, horseradish peroxidase as the label, with luminol and a peroxide (such as H_2O_2) in the medium. The medium can contain a dye, sufficiently chemically inert not to be affected by the peroxide reaction, which gives the medium an optical density at an appropriate wavelength that is sufficiently high (preferably O.D. of at least about 2) to

render the light generated by the dispersed label insignificant in comparison with that observable from a localised concentration of the label. The use of dyes (attenuators) which absorb light at wavelengths including that of the emitted luminescence in immunoassays involving luminescent reactions as the labelling system, is described in EP 0165072. Alternatively, the test medium can contain a chemical reagent that interferes with the generation of the luminescence.

10

A further way in which the chemiluminescent signal can be reduced or eliminated in the bulk test sample is to include a quencher reagent in the sample. For example, if horseradish peroxide enzyme is used as the label, reacting with peroxide and luminol in solution to produce visible light, the reaction can be inhibited by incorporating a competing reagent, such as gallic acid or thiodiglycollic acid, in the sample.

20

It can be advantageous to incorporate a fluorescer system that can absorb the chemiluminescent light and emit at a different wavelength. Such a system can help to screen out the effect of light generated in the bulk sample, especially if the emitted light is viewed through an appropriate filter. For example, blue light from luminol can be absorbed by a coumarin, which will emit yellow/green light. The fluorescer can be located on or near the signal sensing means. Alternatively, the fluorescer can be used as a marking agent dispersed in the bulk sample, so that only a localised generation of chemiluminescence is observable.

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Although luminol (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione) is a particularly preferred chemiluminescent agent for use in the context of the invention, a range of alternative compounds and reactions

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can be used. For example, other derivatives of 2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione, such as the 6-amino derivative (isoluminol) can be used. Other examples are luciferin and acridinium esters. Such systems are
5 generally described, for example, in GB 1552607, GB 2112779A and GB 2095830B. In general, chemiluminescent reactions tend to be short-lived, which may lead to time constraints on the assay procedure. It is therefore useful to enhance the effective denation of the light
10 emission, e.g. by the addition of reagents that prolong or delay the emission. The enhancement of chemiluminescent reactions, using compounds such as substituted 6-hydroxybenzothiazoles, p-iodophenol, 4-phenylphenol and/or 2-chloro-4-phenylphenol and aromatic amines, is
15 described in EP 87959, EP 116454 and GB 2162946A. The use of p-iodophenol is particularly preferred.

An important embodiment of the invention is a particle-based assay method which utilises a specific
20 binding partner which is labelled with a reagent that participates in a chemiluminescent reaction, the other essential reagent(s) for the chemiluminescent reaction being present in abundance in the test medium, such that the chemiluminescent reaction takes place continuously in
25 the test medium, the light so produced being masked or quenched while the labelled binding partner is uniformly dispersed within the test medium, and in which method following the binding reaction a local concentration of the particulate carrier material is established in the
30 test medium adjacent a detection means such that the local concentration of complexed labelled binding partner carried by the particles provides a local emission of light which is sufficient to overcome the local masking or quenching ability of the test medium and hence to provide
35 a detectable signal, the nature and or magnitude of which is dependent on the extent of binding that has taken place

between the species under test and the specific binding partner carried by the particles.

A further embodiment of the invention is a particle-based assay method which utilises:

- (a) a first population of localisable particles (e.g. "magnetic" particles) bearing a specific binding partner for a chemical species under test;
 - (b) a non-particle-borne specific binding partner labelled such that the specific binding partner produces continuously within the test medium a precursor for a chemiluminescent reaction;
 - (c) a consumer reagent dispersed in the test medium which competes effectively for the precursor and thereby inhibits the production of chemiluminescence while the labelled specific binding partner remains dispersed in the test medium; and
 - (d) a second population of localisable particles bearing or containing a reagent which can react with the precursor to generate chemiluminescence,
- and in which method co-localisation of the two particle populations adjacent a light detection means enables observation of chemiluminescence produced in an amount dependent on the extent to which the specific binding partner carried by the first population of particles has bound to the species under test.

In the foregoing embodiment, the label can be, for example, glucose oxidase reacting with glucose and oxygen in the test medium to produce hydrogen peroxide as the precursor, the consumer can be catalase enzyme, and the

bound reagent can be horseradish peroxidase interacting with luminol in the test medium. If desired, the bound reagent can be carried on the surface or entrapped within the particles of the second population.

5

Sequential addition of the components in the test medium can be advantageous, e.g. to permit adequate time ("incubation") for the immunological binding reaction(s) to take place prior to the addition of a substrate required for the generation of a signal by the label. It will thus be appreciated that the continuous generation of signal by the label will only take place when the necessary substrates have been added. This addition will always be made before the solid phase is relocated to the detection zone or environment. The continuity of the signal generation must last at least for the duration of the time taken to localise the solid phase and to detect the signal produced therefrom.

20 The incubation period needed for the specific binding reaction(s) to take place will depend on many factors, such as the nature of the reagents and the analyte, their relative and absolute concentrations, and on physical factors such as temperature. These parameters are familiar to those skilled in this art. In general, the incubation period will not exceed about an hour, and for most applications will lie in the range 30 minutes to one hour.

30 Localisation of the carrier material can be achieved in a wide variety of ways.

One simple embodiment is to allow particles to settle under gravity, although this necessitates a uniform suspension of the particles in the test medium being maintained, eg. by stirring, while the binding reaction

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is taking place. Centrifugation can be used as an alternative to gravitation. Alternatively, particles can be localised by passing a porous membrane or filter through the bulk of the test medium, thus sweeping the particles into a small volume. Another alternative is to use a particulate carrier material which, under the influence of magnetism or another externally-applied force, can be urged into a particular locality within the bulk of the test medium. The particles can be moved through a test medium by the ultrasonic generation of a drifting standing wave.

The solid phase can be made of any suitable carrier material. So-called "magnetic" (i.e. particles that can be induced to move through a liquid under the influence of a magnetic field) particles of a variety of suitable sizes, ranging for example from less than about 1 to more than about 300 μ , are available commercially. For gravity separation, particle sizes of at least about 50 μ , and not greater than about 300 μ , are preferred, depending on the density of the material. Commercially-available oxirane acrylic beads are very suitable, especially for assays involving labelled haptens. Techniques for sensitising and/or coupling such solid phase carriers to binding reagents, such as immunoglobulins, are well known standard techniques in the art, and form no part of the present invention.

The range of analytes to which the invention can be applied is vast. By way of example only, the following can be mentioned: Steroid hormones, such as those involved during pregnancy or which are influential on fertility, e.g. progesterone and oestrogens. Urinary metabolites such as oestrone-3-glucuronide and pregnanediol-3-glucuronide. Peptide hormones such as human chorionic gonadotrophin, luteinising hormone and follicle

stimulating hormone. Proteins such as urinary albumin, beta-2 microglobulins and retinol binding protein. High and low-density lipoprotein, the detection of which is valuable in cardiovascular monitoring, and cardiac troponin. Infectious disease markers, such as Rubella antibodies and Toxoplasma antibodies. Immunoglobulins, such as monoclonal antibodies.

The test medium can thus be derived from many sources, especially body fluids such as urine, serum and plasma. The invention is especially applicable to the screening of the cell culture media for immunoglobulins, e.g. in the production of monoclonal antibodies.

The specific binding partners can be polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies or antigens, lectins, or hormones and their receptors. Such materials are well known in the art, many are available commercially, and their precise nature forms no part of the present invention.

If the sample suspected of containing the analyte is of variable nature, (e.g. serum and urine) or contains components which could interfere with the specific binding reactions or with the production of the observable signal, it can be advantageous to dilute the sample, e.g. with water or a buffer solution, before an assay method of the invention is applied, to reduce the likelihood of such interference.

An assay test kit in accordance with the invention can comprise, for example, a re-usable cell or plurality of such cells, complete with the signal sensing means (e.g. electrodes), or a disposable cell or cells incorporating a membrane through which the signal can pass to a re-usable sensing means, or a wholly disposable cell and signal sensing means combination. Appropriate

reagents, e.g. the solid phase and other essential components, can also be supplied as necessary.

Various aspects of the invention are illustrated by
5 the following Examples.

Example 1

The principle of the invention can be demonstrated
10 using the apparatus as depicted in Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings.

The apparatus comprises a cell 101 [depicted as being rectangular although in practice the shape will be
15 immaterial] containing a volume 102 of liquid test medium. Mounted on the inner face of one wall 103 of cell 101 is a platinum foil electrode 104. Electrode 104 is linked via a connector 105 to a polarographic analyser [not shown] situated outside cell 101. Dipping into the test medium
20 102 from the open top 106 of cell 101 is a platinum counter electrode 107 and a silver/silver chloride reference electrode 108. A stirrer 109 is also provided to assist dispersion of material within the cell. A moveable bar magnet 110 can be placed at will outside the
25 cell 100 immediately adjacent to the electrode 104.

The platinum foil electrode 104 can be set at voltage of plus 0.7 volts and is thereby capable of detecting the presence of hydrogen peroxide.

30

If the test medium contains magnetic microparticles bearing one member of an immunological binding pair, the binding reaction can be conducted while the particles are dispersed uniformly in the test medium. Thereafter, by
35 introducing the magnet 110, the magnetic particles can be

localised in the immediate vicinity of the detection electrode 104.

Using an apparatus as just described, the following
5 experiment was conducted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Solid Phase Magnetic particles, prepared as described by
10 Pourfarzaneh et al (Methods of Biochemical Analysis, 1982
28, 267-295), were oxidised with periodic acid to generate
surface aldehyde groups to which commercially available
avidin was linked. This was achieved by treating 500mg of
15 washed particles in 12.5ml distilled water with 400mg
sodium periodate in 5ml of distilled water. The treatment
was continued for one hour at room temperature in the
dark, with end-over-end mixing. Excess periodate solution
was removed and the oxidised particles then washed twice
20 with distilled water and 3 times with borate buffer, pH
9.0, before the addition of 25ml of avidin solution
(2mg/ml) in borate buffer (pH 9.0). This coupling
reaction was maintained for one hour at room temperature
on an end-over-end mixer, before unbound avidin was
discarded and the particles washed five times in borate
25 buffer. Residual aldehyde groups were eliminated first by
reduction with an excess of sodium borohydride (which also
stabilised the avidin-cellulose linkage), and then by
reaction with 0.1M ethanolamine at pH 9.0. Finally, the
particles were suspended in phosphate buffered solution
30 containing 0.15% "Tween 20" (PBST) at a concentration of
500mg in 25ml. At each stage of the process, magnetic
separation was used to remove reagent solutions and
washing fluid from the particles. In subsequent use, this
stock preparation was swirled vigorously immediately
35 before samples were withdrawn to ensure that the particles
were uniformly suspended.

Conjugate Biotinylated glucose oxidase was obtained commercially as a freeze dried powder and contained approximately 20nmols biotin per mg protein. It was reconstituted as recommended and diluted in PBST immediately before use.

Catalase Commercially available bovine liver catalase was obtained as a purified powder. Working solutions in PBS were prepared freshly each day.

Biotin d-biotin was obtained commercially as a crystalline solid, and solutions of appropriate concentration were prepared by dilution from a reference solution consisting of an accurately weighed quantity of biotin dissolved in PBS.

Reaction Medium The particles, conjugate and sample were suspended in PBS containing glucose at 1.0mg/ml and catalase at 2.5µg (approximately 25 units/ml). All of the solutions and reactants were free of sodium azide.

Assay Method Solutions of biotin-glucose oxidase conjugate were prepared by diluting 100µl of reconstituted stock solution in 10ml of PBST alone (to give the maximum conjugate-binding signal) or 10ml PBST containing 100µg of free biotin (to give the absolute minimum, fully inhibited signal). To 100µl of these, 100µl of stock suspension of avidin-magnetic particles was added and, after a minimum of 10 minutes (to allow binding) the resultant mixtures were placed in the electrochemical cell with 3.8ml of reaction medium. At this point the polarographic analyser and recorder were switched-on, to monitor the quantity of H_2O_2 reaching the electrode. Once the baseline had levelled out, the magnet was applied and the particles collected by magnetic attraction onto the surface of the electrode. The particles could be released into

suspension again by removing the magnet and agitating the solution.

RESULTS

5 Line A in Figure 2 illustrates the typical trace obtained from the polarographic analyser. After the magnet had been introduced [point 201] the response rose rapidly by about $0.4\mu\text{A}$, indicating a significant build-up
10 of peroxide in the vicinity of the electrode. At point 202, the magnet was removed and the particles became dispersed quite rapidly back into the volume of the test medium. The response therefore fell to a background level 203 which was rising at a uniform slow rate associated
15 with the gradual build-up of peroxide in the volume of the test medium which was not completely destroyed by the catalase. At point 204 the magnet was reintroduced, and an identical response obtained up to point 205, after which the magnet was again removed. The response
20 thereafter returned to the background level, which had risen only slightly from the previous background. Although the net production of H_2O_2 within the cell as a whole remained the same, the asymmetric distribution of conjugate caused by binding to the solid phase and then
25 localisation of solid phase at the point of detection, resulted in a distinct increase in the proportion of that H_2O_2 becoming available to the electrode.

A completely different trace (line B) was obtained
30 when the test medium contained excess free unlabelled biotin. This competed successfully for the avidin and as a result, the magnetic particles were mostly carrying a complex which contained very little of the glucose oxidase-labelled biotin. In this instance the background
35 level of peroxide detected by the electrode apparently fell during the course of the experiment. Localisation of

the magnetic particles in the vicinity of the detection electrode did not result in any significant accumulation of peroxide, because the labelled biotin mostly remained dispersed in the volume of the test medium, and hence the
5 distribution of the H_2O_2 -generating glucose oxidase remained symmetrical, despite the location of the particles.

Example 2

10

In this system all of the reagents, solutions and methods were the same as those with example 1, except for the form and arrangement of the electrode. A length of platinum wire was dipped into an acetone solution of
15 cellulose acetate, and as it was removed, a layer of solution was left covering the entire area which had been submerged. The acetone was allowed to evaporate, leaving a continuous membrane of cellulose acetate covering the platinum, providing a barrier to potentially-interfering
20 molecules but allowing H_2O_2 to pass through.

This coated wire was glued with polystyrene cement to a top corner of the cell. With this arrangement, the particles could be attracted on to the electrode by
25 placing a pole of the magnet onto the outside of the corner. The particles then clustered around the electrode.

The experiment to demonstrate the effect of maximal
30 and minimal binding was repeated in the same manner as in Example 1, with similar results being obtained except that magnitude of this response was higher, presumably because of a more efficient interaction between the electrode and the enzyme-carrying particles. This was in spite of the
35 smaller surface area of the electrode and the presence of the intervening cellulose acetate membrane.

Example 3

This example illustrates particle localisation by gravitation.

5

The apparatus used was a slightly modified Rank Oxygen Electrode and is depicted in cross-sectional elevation in Figure 4. This comprised an upright cylindrical water-jacketed sleeve 401 fully opened at the top end 402 and partially opened at the bottom end 403. The bottom end 403 is partially closed by an annular extension 404 of the inner face 405 of the sleeve, leaving a central circular orifice 406. The sleeve 401 has an external flange 407 running around the bottom end 408 of the outer wall 409 and the sleeve fits flushly on to the top surface 410 of a cylindrical base 411. The sleeve 401 and base 411 can be secured together by means of an outer ring 412, which is threaded internally to engage with a correspondingly threaded region 413 on the outside 414 of the base 411 and which has an internal annular lip 415 that fits over the flange 407 on the sleeve. The lower region of base 411 is centrally recessed 415 to accommodate a magnetic stirrer drive 417.

25 In the middle of the upper surface 410 of base 411, is a platinum button electrode 418 which in the assembled apparatus, lies in the central orifice 406 in the partially-closed bottom end 403 of sleeve 401. An electrical connector 419 passes from the electrode 418 through the base 411 to a polarographic analyser (not shown). A silver ring electrode 420 is mounted on base 411 concentrically with the platinum electrode 418 but spaced therefrom. In the assembled apparatus, the ring electrode 420 lies beneath the annular extension 404. In order for the ring electrode 420 to be readily contactable by any fluid contents in the cell 421 (formed by the

sleeve 401 and base 411), a plurality of holes 422 were made in the annular extension 404 two of which are seen in Figure 3. A second electrical connector 423 passes from ring electrode 420 through base 411. A membrane 424 (made
5 from standard laboratory dialysis membrane) is clamped between sleeve 401 and base 411 covering both electrodes.

The bar 425 of a magnetic stirrer lies in the cell 421 within the sleeve, and can be actuated by the stirrer
10 head 417.

Materials and Methods

The solid phase was avidin from egg-white attached to
15 commercially available epoxy-activated agarose (10 to 180 microns diameter) and containing $1-2 \times 10^6$ /ml particles with the capacity of binding 20 μ g of biotin per ml.

The conjugate, catalase and biotin were exactly as
20 used in Example 1.

The assay medium was prepared from the avidin-agarose (50 μ l of gel) in 1ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing the conjugate and biotin solution, and
25 incubated at room temperature. For each experiment a 25 μ l aliquot of the pre-incubated gel/conjugate/biotin solution was added to 2.5ml of PBS containing 5mg/ml glucose and 10 μ g of catalase. This was equivalent to 10 μ l of gel and 1.25 of glucose oxidase in total. Stirring was continued
30 while a base line H_2O_2 concentration was established, and the localised signal was measured after removing the magnetic stirrer bar with the aid of a hand-held magnet. The magnetic bar was replaced to stir the particles again to redistribute the components. Whenever the magnetic bar
35 was removed, the particles sedimented very rapidly on to the membrane covering the electrodes.

A typical trace from the experiment is illustrated in Figure 3.

The "steady state" of hydrogen peroxide detected by the platinum electrode while the stirrer was in operation, is shown by the level base line 301. At point 302 the magnetic stirrer bar was removed from the cell and the particulate carrier material immediately settled under gravity. Hydrogen peroxide immediately began to accumulate in the immediate vicinity of the platinum electrode and the response rose rapidly. At point 303 the stirrer bar was reintroduced into the cell and the particulate material dispersed. The response thereafter fell rapidly to the original base line 304. The following cycles show that this effect was fully reproducible as the stirrer bar was successively removed and reintroduced.

The mean results of three determinations are given below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Rate in nmoles/min of H₂O₂</u>
10µg/ml biotin	0
1µg/ml biotin	23.7
100ng/ml biotin	125.9
10ng/ml biotin	145.3
No biotin	174.2

Example 4

This example demonstrates the determination of oestrone-3-glucuronide (E3G) as analyte.

The equipment used was the same as that described under Example 3 above, except that a mechanical top-driven stirrer was used in place of the magnetic stirrer; and the electrode system comprised a single flat disc platinum working electrode covering the entire bottom surface of the cell, plus a platinum counter electrode and a silver/silver chloride reference electrode both dipped into the cell from the top.

10 Solid Phase Oxirane acrylic beads (epoxy-activated) were obtained commercially and were coupled to the IgG fraction of a rabbit anti-mouse serum. The antibody-linked beads were stored in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.1.

15 Conjugate E3G was chemically attached to glucose oxidase by a modification of the SPDP method, in which the carboxyl group of the glucuronide was activated by reaction with a pyridyl thioamine derivative and a water soluble carbodiimide. The resultant conjugate was able to
20 bind to monoclonal antibodies to E3G and had retained most of its glucose oxidase activity. It was stored as a solution in PBS at +4°C, and aliquots were diluted to working strength as necessary each day.

25 Monoclonal Antibodies Mouse monoclonal antibodies with specificity for free E3G were prepared by conventional means with E3G/BSA conjugates as the immunogen. The hybridoma cells were grown in serum-free culture medium and the monoclonal antibodies were isolated by ion-
30 exchange chromatography.

Catalase Commercially available bovine liver catalase was obtained as a purified powder. Working solutions in PBS were prepared freshly each day.

Assay Method To 100 μ l of an E3G-containing test sample, was added 50 μ l of PBS containing the E3G/glucose oxidase conjugate (one 50th dilution) plus 650 μ g per ml of the anti-E3G antibody. After a 30 minute incubation at room temperature, 20 μ l of the solid phase suspension (1mg) was added to the reaction mixture and a whole mixture was subjected to end-over-end mixing for a further 30 minutes. At this point, glucose and catalase were added at working strength (150mM and 6,000 units respectively) in 1.2ml of PBS and the whole sample was transferred to the cell.

The contents of the cell were stirred while a steady-state baseline peroxide level was established. Stirring was stopped and the particulate solid phase allowed to settle onto the membrane covering the electrode. The resulting signal was recorded as a rate of peroxide production, in arbitrary units, derived from the trace of a strip-chart recorder. To establish a standard curve a series of samples was prepared with a range of concentrations of E3G (from 3ng per ml to 1,000ng per ml) and the assay procedure carried out with each in triplicate.

Figure 5 illustrates the results obtained.

Example 5

This example illustrates the generation of a detectable hydrogen peroxide signal by localisation of a particulate carrier onto a gel layer in which the peroxide can be detected by means of a chemical reaction resulting in the emission of visible light from the gel. While the carrier material remains dispersed in the sample, free catalase enzyme is used to destroy the peroxide and eliminate any signal from the bulk sample.

A set of small closable transparent plastics sample tubes are used as the basic assay cells. The exact size is not important, but usually these are about 1cm in diameter and about 3cm in height. A small quantity (e.g. 0.15ml) of agarose detector gel is cast into the base of each tube.

Materials

Solid phase Commercially-available epoxy-activated oxirane acrylic beads (size range 100-200 μ m), sensitised with avidin from hen's eggs, at a level of 16mg avidin per 10g dry weight of beads. The avidin-linked beads can be stored in phosphate-buffered saline solution (PBS) at pH 7.1.

Conjugate Biotinylated glucose oxidase obtained commercially as a freeze dried powder and containing approximately 20nmols biotin per mg protein. It is reconstituted as recommended and diluted in PBST immediately before use.

Biotin d-biotin obtained commercially as a crystalline solid, and solutions of appropriate concentration prepared by dilution from a reference solution consisting of an accurately weighed quantity of biotin dissolved in PBS. The biotin concentration is varied, e.g. from 5ng/ml to 100 ng/ml.

Detector Gel

A quantity of gel, based on 1% (weight by volume) agarose in Tris buffer at pH 8.5, is prepared, containing 1.25mM luminol and 0.005 units of encapsulated horseradish peroxide enzyme. The encapsulated HRP can be obtained commercially and consists of enzyme entrapped in

polyamide micro capsules (20-80 μ diameter) at a level of 0.656 units per mg of wet solids. The capsule membranes are semi-permeable, allowing free diffusion of small molecules such as hydrogen peroxide but retaining
5 molecules of molecular weight greater than 10,000.

Assay Method

A sample of the avidin-sensitised beads is
10 centrifuged and the supernatant removed. A 0.05% solution of keltrol in buffer solution is added to produce a 50/50 suspension of beads. A 5 μ g per ml solution of glucose oxidase biotin conjugate from the stock reagent is prepared in 0.05% keltrol in buffer. To each of a number
15 of microfuge tubes is added 100 μ l of the bead suspension, 500 μ l of the conjugate and 500 μ l of biotin solution. Each tube is capped and placed on an end-over-end mixer for 2 hours at ambient temperature.

20 After incubation 50 μ l of beads in 2ml of PBS buffer containing 1mg/ml glucose and commercially-available bovine liver catalase enzyme at a level of about 25 units/ml, is added to each tube. The beads settle onto the gel surface, and in the case of samples which contain
25 little or no free biotin, a readily visible blue light is emitted by the gel layer.

Example 6

30 This example illustrates the generation of a chemiluminescent signal and the use of the localisation of a particulate carrier material in the assaying of a monoclonal antibody. This procedure can be used in the screening of cell culture media, e.g. for the presence of
35 immunoglobulins such as monoclonal antibodies.

Materials

Solid Phase

5 Commerically-available macroporous polystyrene
particles (Dyno: Dynospheres XP-6006), average size 2.6 μ m,
within which is an even distribution of iron oxide. These
uniform, spherical beads have a hydroxyethylmethacrylate
based outer shell derivitised with pendant tosyl groups.
10 The tosyl moieties can readily undergo nucleophilic
substitution by amino groups such as are present on the
outer surface of a protein, leading to immobilisation.
These were sensitised with a commercially-available rabbit
anti-mouse monoclonal antibody (Z259 obtained from Dako),
15 by the following procedure.

To an aliquot of a suspension containing Dynospheres
XP-6006 (10mgs) was added boric acid buffer (0.005M, pH
9.5, 0.5ml). To this was then added sheep IgG solution
20 (200 μ g in 1ml PBS, pH 7.2) followed by boric acid buffer
(0.5M, adjusted to pH 9.5 with NaOH, 0.5ml).

This was left overnight on an orbital shaker at room
temperature to couple. The beads were then sedimented
25 with a magnet and the protein solution aspirated. They
were washed once with PBS (5ml), and the coupling
procedure is repeated, but this time using BSA (20mgs) to
couple to any unreacted tosyl groups. The beads were then
washed overnight in phosphate buffer (0.25M KH_2PO_4 ,
30 adjusted to pH 8 with NaOH containing 0.5% BSA and 0.1%
Tween 20, 5ml) to remove any adsorbed IgG from the bead
surface. Finally, the beads were washed in the same
buffer (2 x 5ml) and then washed in PBS (2 x 5ml) and
stored in a known volume of PBS containing 0.1% BSA +
35 0.01% Thimerosal preservative at 4°C.

Conjugate

Commercially available sheep anti-mouse IgG
monoclonal antibody conjugated with horseradish
5 peroxidase, A6782 obtained from Sigma.

Analyte

An anti-alpha HCG mouse monoclonal immunoglobulin in
10 a range of standard concentrations from 0 to 8µg per ml in
whole culture medium (10% horse serum/HAZ).

Method

15 All reagents, other than the analyte sample, were in
0.1M Tris/HCl pH 8.6 buffer. 20µl of 0.625% (by volume)
suspension of the rabbit anti-mouse sensitised magnetic
particles were dispensed into a tube along with 100µl of
an analyte solution and 100µl of the conjugate at 1/200
20 dilution. This mixture was incubated at room temperature
on a standard laboratory shaker for 30 minutes.

After this time, the following reagents was added to
the tube in the following order of addition:

25 250µl of 10mM luminol
250µl of 5mM para-iodophenol
15µl of commercially-available aqueous black drawing ink
(selected not to interfere with the chemiluminescent
30 reaction)
250µl of 100mM hydrogen peroxide

The contents of the tube were thoroughly mixed and
the magnetic solid phase was then localised at the base of
35 the tube by placing a permanent magnet adjacent the
underside of the tube for five minutes. The tube was then

removed from the magnet and placed carefully (so as not to dislodge the pellet of localised particles) into a light sensor.

5 The essential features of the optical sensing device used in this example are illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 6, which represents a cross-sectional elevation.

10 The device comprises an upright open-topped cylindrical housing 600 accommodating within it a photomultiplier tube 601. The window 602 of photomultiplier tube 601 lies flush with the top 603 of housing 600 and is directed vertically upwards. The constructional details of the photomultiplier tube 601 are
15 not shown, as these are irrelevant to the invention.

20 Superimposed on the top 603 of housing 600 is a flat circular plate 604 of the same diameter as housing 600. Plate 604 is pierced centrally by a small circular aperture 605 directly above window 602 of photomultiplier tube 601. The lower surface 606 of plate 604 incorporates a horizontal slot which leaves a narrow gap 607 between plate 604 and the top 603 of cylindrical housing 600, into which gap a horizontally slidable shutter 608 can be
25 moved. Shutter 608 communicates with the outside of the device and hence can be opened and closed manually. Shutter 608 is depicted in the open position. When fully inserted, shutter 608 blocks aperture 605 and effectively prevents any light reaching window 602 of photomultiplier
30 tube 601.

35 Superimposed on plate 604 is an annular body 609 of the same external diameter as housing 600 and plate 604, and having its vertical cylindrical axis on the same line as that of aperture 605 and photomultiplier tube 601. The inner surface 610 of annular body 609 is of greater

diameter than aperture 605, and provides a recess 611 into which an assay tube 612 can be fitted (see below).

5 Annular body 609 and circular plate 604 are secured in place on top of cylindrical housing 600 by means of a plurality of bolts 613 (only one of which is shown in the drawing), which extend downwards from the top 614 of annular body 609 and into cylindrical housing 600.

10 A readily removable light-tight cover 615 is provided on the top 614 of annular body 609 cylindrical housing, the bottom rim 616 of which engages in an annular groove 617 in top 614, allowing cover 615 to prevent light entering recess 611.

15 As seen in Figure 6, recess 611 within annular body 609 is occupied by a round-bottomed glass tube 612 in which a liquid sample 618 has been placed for analysis. The bottom 619 of tube 612 rests in aperture 605 in disc 20 604. A particulate solid phase carrier material 620 used in the experiment is shown localised at the bottom 619 of glass tube 612. Chemiluminescent light produced in the vicinity of the particulate carrier material can pass through the glass wall at the bottom of the tube and 25 through aperture 605 in disc 604 and directly to

 In operation, after all of the analytical reagents have been mixed together in the tube 612 and the magnetic particles localised at the bottom, the tube is placed 30 inside recess 611 and cover 615 placed on body 609. Shutter 608 is opened for a predetermined time, e.g. 10 seconds, and the reading from the photomultiplier tube is noted.

35 The results, expressed in arbitrary units, of a series of experiments using different known analyte

concentrations are given in Table 1 below and are also depicted graphically in Figure 7 of the accompanying drawings. The falling results at high analyte concentrations is due to the "hook" effect.

5

Table 1

	<u>Analyte concentration</u>	<u>Optical reading</u>
10	0 (Buffer)	2934
	7.8	2641
	15.6	6006
	31.25	10608
	62.5	19562
15	125	20302
	250	21804
	500	24330
	1000	19806
	2000	17393
20	4000	17220
	8000	10310

Claims

1. An assay method for determining qualitatively and/or quantitatively the presence of an analyte in a sample by means of specific binding, wherein the sample is contacted with a moveable solid phase carrier material, such as a particulate carrier, on which is immobilised a first binding reagent having specificity for the analyte and with a labelled specific binding reagent which can participate in either a "sandwich" or a "competition" reaction with the first reagent in the presence of the analyte, and in which method, following an incubation period sufficient to allow the reaction to take place, the moveable solid phase carrier material is moved within the assay medium to a location adjacent a signal sensing means, the label generating a signal continuously in the assay medium and the magnitude of the signal generated in the vicinity of the sensing means being used as a measure of the extent to which the binding reaction has occurred.
2. An assay method according to claim 1, which utilises a specific binding reagent which is labelled such that the label continuously generates a signal in the assay medium, which signal is suppressed while the labelled binding reagent is uniformly dispersed in the assay medium, and in which method, following the binding reaction, the particulate carrier material is localised in an environment having insufficient signal-suppressing, ability to overcome the locally-generated signal, and hence a detectable signal can be generated the nature and/or magnitude of which is dependent on the extent of binding that has taken place between the analyte and the specific binding reagent immobilised on the particles.
3. An assay method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the signal detected by the sensing means is

visible light originating from a chemiluminescent reaction.

4. An assay method according to claim 3, wherein the
5 label generates hydrogen peroxide in the assay medium and the peroxide is detected via its participation in a chemiluminescent reaction.
5. An assay method according to claim 4, wherein the
10 label is a peroxide-destroying enzyme which engages in a chemiluminescent reaction.
6. An assay method according to claim 1 or claim 2,
15 wherein the label generates hydrogen peroxide in the assay medium and the peroxide is measured electrochemically.
7. An assay method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the assay medium incorporates a masking or quenching agent which suppresses signal generated in
20 regions of the assay medium remote from the signal sensing means.
8. An assay method according to claim 7, wherein the
25 detectable signal is chemiluminescent light and the masking or quenching reagent renders the assay medium opaque or at least insufficiently translucent for light from regions remote from the signal sensing means to reach the signal sensing means.
9. An assay method according to claim 7, wherein the
30 masking or quenching reagent is a chemical reagent which consumes an essential component of the signal generating system.

10. An assay method according to claim 9, wherein the label produces hydrogen peroxide in the assay medium and the consumer reagent is catalase enzyme.
- 5 11. An assay method according to claim 5, wherein the label is horseradish peroxidase and the assay medium incorporates a peroxide, such as hydrogen peroxide, and a chemiluminescent 2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione, such as luminol, and the assay medium optionally also incorporates
10 an enhancer for the chemiluminescent reaction, such as para-iodophenol, para-phenylphenol and/or 2-chloro-4-phenylphenol.
12. An assay method according to claim 1, wherein the
15 assay medium incorporates:
- a) a first population of localisable particles on which is immobilised a binding reagent having specificity for the analyte;
20
- b) a second specific binding reagent labelled such that it continuously produces within the assay medium a precursor for a chemiluminescent reaction;
- 25 c) a consumer reagent dispersed in the test medium which competes effectively for the precursor and thereby inhibits the production of chemiluminescence while the labelled specific binding reagent remains dispersed in the assay medium; and
30
- d) a second population of localisable particles bearing or containing a reagent which can react with the precursor to generate chemiluminescent light; in which assay method co-localisation of the two
35 particle populations adjacent a light detection means enables observation of chemiluminescence produced in

an amount dependant on the extent to which the specific binding reagent immobilised on the first population of particles has become bound to the analyte.

- 5
13. An assay method according to claim 12, wherein the label is glucose oxidase, the assay medium contains glucose and a chemiluminescent 2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione such as luminol, the consumer reagent is
- 10 catalase enzyme, the reagent associated with the second population of localisable particles is horseradish peroxidase, and the assay medium optionally also an enhancer such as incorporates para-iodophenol.
- 15 14. An assay method according to claim 1, wherein a chemical signal is detected by localising a particulate carrier adjacent a surface containing or carrying a reagent which interacts with the chemical signal.
- 20 15. An assay method according to claim 14, wherein the chemical signal is hydrogen peroxide and the surface is a gel body containing horseradish peroxidase and a chemiluminescent 2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione luminol, and optionally also an enhancer such as para-iodophenol.
- 25 16. An assay method according to any one of the preceding claims, applied to the screening of cell culture media.

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Fig.1.

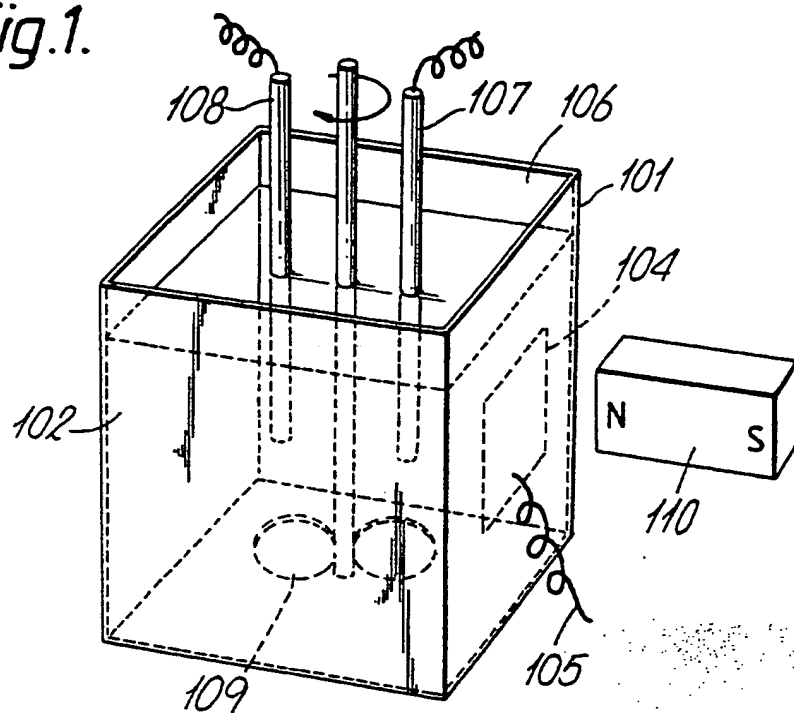
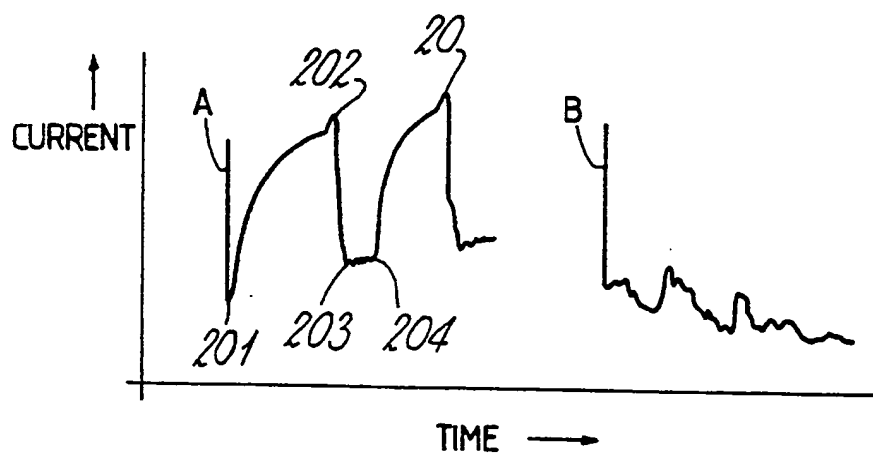
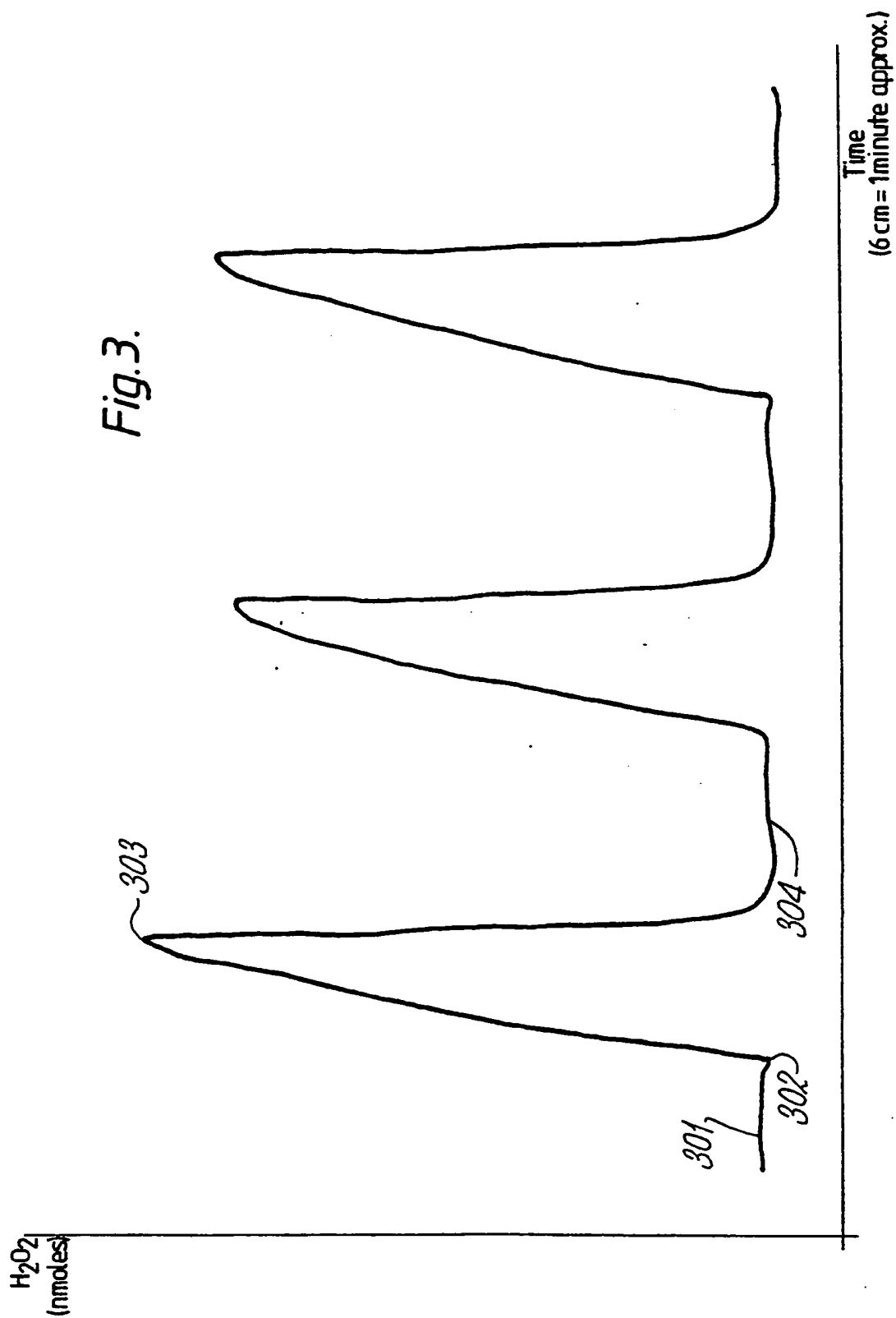


Fig.2.



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4/4

Fig.5.

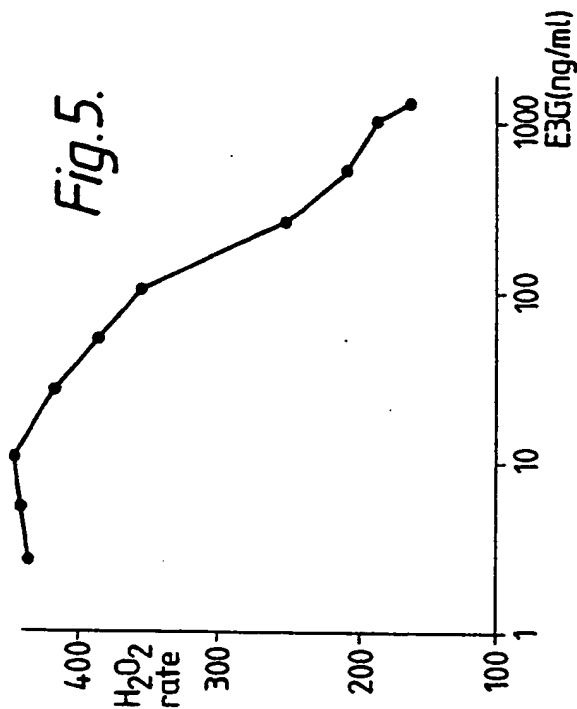


Fig.7.

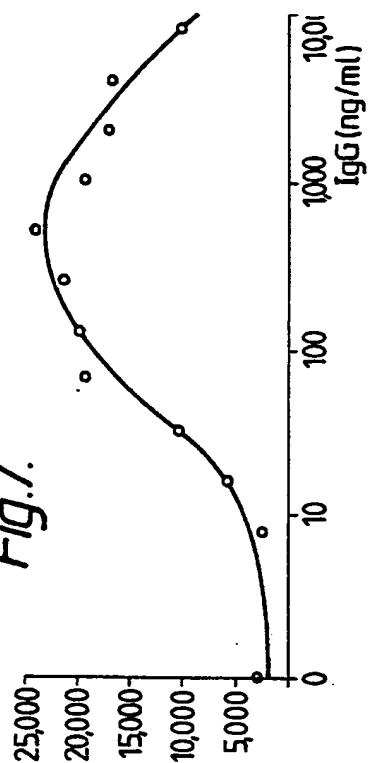
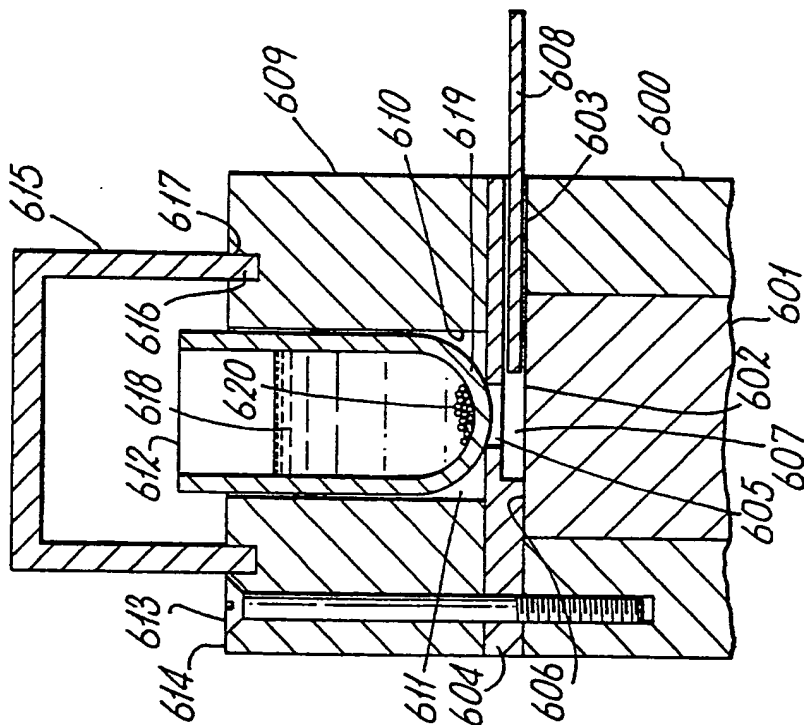
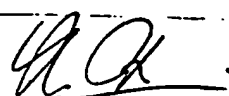


Fig.6.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 87/00351

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC 4 G 01 N 33/546; G 01 N 33/543; // G 01 N 33/553; IPC: G 01 N 27/46; G 01 N 33/535; G 01 N 33/533		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Classification System		Minimum Documentation Searched †
IPC 4		Classification Symbols G 01 N
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ‡		
Category *	Citation of Document, † with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ‡	Relevant to Claim No. ‡
P, Y	WO, A, 86/04684 (LABSYSTEMS OY) 14 August 1986 see the whole document --	1-16
Y	WO, A, 86/01899 (UNILEVER PLC) 27 March 1986 see the whole document --	1-16
Y	EP, A, 0122059 (SYVA CO.) 17 October 1984 see abstract; page 4, line 9 - page 6, line 22; claims 1-14 --	1-16
Y	EP, A, 0075379 (SYVA CO.) 30 March 1983 see the whole document --	1-16
A	US, A, 4115535 (I. GIAEVER) 19 September 1978 see the whole document --	1
A	EP, A, 0170446 (SERONO DIAGNOSTICS LTD) 5 February 1986 --	1-16
A	EP, A, 0169434 (LABSYSTEMS OY) 29 January 1986 see the whole document --	1-16
* Special categories of cited documents: 10 "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the International filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "Z" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 17th August 1987		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 24 SEP 1987
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer L. ROSSI 

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	EP, A, 0070686 (STANDARD OIL CO.) 26 January 1983 --	
Y	EP, A, 0149565 (AMERSHAM INTERNATIONAL PLC) 24 July 1985 see the whole document cited in the application --	1-16
Y	WO, A, 79/00882 (SYVA CO.) 1 November 1979 see the whole document --	1-16
Y	EP, A, 0165072 (MAST IMMUNOSYSTEMS INC.) 18 December 1984 see abstract; pages 24,26 -----	1-16

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB 87/00351 (SA 17221)

This Annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 02/09/87

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A- 8604684	14/08/86	EP-A- 0214167 JP-T- 62501647	18/03/87 02/07/87
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EP-A- 0122059	17/10/84	AU-A- 2556184 JP-A- 59178362 US-A- 4687735	20/09/84 09/10/84 18/08/87
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US-A- 4115535	19/09/78	None	
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